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SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1921.

“Legalized Kidnaping”

THE appeal of the executive council of
the American Federation of Labor to
American citizens for defeat of the Nelson
bill relating to the issuance of warrants by
Federal judges, which has just passed the
Senate by what is termed “a cavernous route
and darkened ways,” merits the most serious
consideration of the public. If, as the
statement affirms, the bill is “the most subtle
and pernicious attack yet made in the
history of our land upon the constitutional
safeguards of the rights and liberties of our
people,” the appeal for its defeat is most
timely and patriotic; for these safeguards
have been steadily undermined during the
past few years until, in the actual protection
they afford, they have become a misnomer
as to their original purpose.

The appeal sent out by this representative
body, which is always on guard for the
rights of organized labor, says: “The particu-
lar bill intends giving the right and opportunity
to any judge in a Federal district to
issue a warrant for the arrest of an indicted
person who may live in a far distant
State and transport him to the place of
indictment and trial without giving him the
opportunity of a hearing on the probable
cause upon which the indictment or complaint
is founded before being removed from the
district of his domicile. In other words,
this bill has for its objective the revival of
legalized kidnaping and the taking of the
heart out of the writ of habeas corpus, one
of the great writs wrested by the people
from the Kings and the ruling class for the
safety and protection of the liberties of the
people.”

Among the causes enumerated in the
Declaration of Independence as justifying
the American colonists for throwing off
allegiance to the King of England, we find
these specifications: “He has combined
with others for depriving us in many cases
of the benefits of trial by jury; for transporting
us beyond the seas to be tried for
pretended offenses; for abolishing the free
system of English laws in a neighboring
province, establishing therein an arbitrary
government and enlarging its boundaries so
as to render it at once an example and fit
instrument for introducing the same absolute
rule into these colonies,” etc.

If the analysis of this bill by the feder-
ation's executive council be correct in the
scope and uses to which the authority it
confers may be exercised, then it is indeed
a menace that “is now shadowing our American
ideals and that is threatening the perpetuity
of our American institutions of free-
dom, of liberty, and of justice.” Let the
American people wake up and study this
bill, to the end that they may take appropriate
action to defeat it before it be too
late.

Japan in Amicable Mood

IF Japan's expressions of its attitude to-
ward the coming disarmament conference,
as reflected both by its official note of
acceptance and by statements of its leading
men in public and private life, be absolutely
sincere, it will enter the conference with
determination to do everything within its
power to make it successful.

Recognizing that the United States has
just concluded a treaty with Germany, in
which, in the engagements entered into, it
divorces itself entirely from the obligations
of the Versailles treaty, only to such
extent as it may elect to sanction any por-
tion of it, Japan has let the impression be
given out that it is willing to consider the
undoing of certain provisions of the pact
which it has heretofore urged as “accom-
plished fact,” and which are not accepted
as such by the United States, if the other
powers signatory to the treaty so desire.
This concession on its part is inspired by
the belief that the coming conference is of
far greater importance to the future of the
flowery kingdom than Versailles, and
therefore it is to its interest to enter the
conference in a negotiable spirit, so to
speak, and submit its claims on the basis
of its merits.

In the meantime, negotiations are under
way in which it is probable that the three

most important Pacific problems about
which there has been serious controversy,
namely, the Yap, Shantung and Siberian
issues, will be disposed of in advance of
the conference. While Japan still insists
upon certain reservations to the agenda of
the conference, it is specifically stated that
there is no question regarding Far Eastern
problems that it will not discuss. It is
even proposed to make important territorial
concessions, provided in turn that it is
granted equal economic and commercial
opportunities.

A Sure Foundation.

A COUNTRY that builds schools and
churches wherever a school or a
church is needed to offer education to its
youth and the benefits of religion to all who
will receive them, a country where educa-
tion and religion walk, not hand in hand,
but along independent paths toward the
making of better citizens, offers no cause
for worry to itself or to the outside world.

Recently States to the north of us, States
to the west of us, and especially the govern-
ment at Washington, have been showing a
deep concern over alleged conditions in
the South. They seemed to have become
imbued with the idea that we were famine-
stricken, dying with pellagra like flies. They
have pictured us as all but bankrupt, suffer-
ing from economic conditions peculiar
to ourselves, as well as from those growing
directly out of the post-war period. Our
alleged health and famine conditions, which,
until disproved, engaged the attention of
the President, have been effectually dis-
posed of by the several Southern States
themselves, which have branded the famine
rumor as a yarn, and point to the work of
their own health authorities for the eradica-
tion of pellagra, which is slowly but surely
yielding before their attack. But it remains
for E. E. Thomas, a banker of Alabama,
writing in a current trade magazine, to pre-
sent an argument in behalf of the South
which is conclusive as to its present sound
condition and its hopes for the future. He
says:

If any proof of the inherent strength
of character and power to work were
needed, it is to be found in the fact that the
South is today spending far more
money on building churches and schools
than ever before in its history. It is build-
ing small schools and small churches
where they are most needed. It is build-
ing magnificent schools and costly
churches wherever they are needed. The
activity in church and school building is
proof that there is money in the South,
that its people are wisely using it for
the advancement of education and re-
ligion, and where these conditions exist
we may rest assured that the people who
are energetic enough, far-seeing enough,
and consecrated to the work of religion
and education as the Southern people are
now showing themselves to be in their
really marvelous achievements in church
and school building, will master every
difficulty and once more build a greater
prosperity on a firmer foundation than
this section has ever known before. Away
with pessimism and doubt. Away with
anything which even temporarily halts
the spirit of optimism and of doing
things, and on with constructive activities.

Truth of Mr. Thomas' statement is
reflected here in Richmond and in its neigh-
boring territory, where perhaps a record
number of churches and schools are already
under construction or are planned for the
near future. Similar conditions are found
in practically every city and section of
every Southern State.

The South has had distressing conditions
to meet in the days that have passed since
the armistice. With credits restricted al-
most to the vanishing point and with to-
bogganing prices for crops planted at the
peak of high costs, it has seemed at times
almost on the verge of ruin, but while it
has been hard hit, suffering more acutely
perhaps than any other section, by reason
of its basic agricultural industry, it never
has lost confidence. It was the same confi-
dence in its resourcefulness and recupera-
tive powers that raised it up from the ashes
of the Civil War, and it is that confidence,
that will enable it to meet and overcome
horns largely of its schools and its churches,
its present vexing difficulties in finance and
industry.

England Still Conciliatory

LOYD GEORGE'S reply to Eamon de
Valera's note, announcing rejection of
the British proposals by the Dail Eireann,
is a masterly restatement of the rights ac-
corded Ireland under the terms proposed
and a literal tearing to pieces of the flimsy
contentions contained in the Irish leader's
note. In effect, it is a plea to Irish leader-
ship to abandon accident phraseology, with
which De Valera's note is abundantly inter-
larded, and get down to practical states-
manship.

He reminds De Valera that under the
settlement Ireland “would control every
nerve and fiber of her national existence.
She would speak her own language and
make her own religious life; she would have
complete power over taxation and finance,
subject only to an agreement for keeping
trade and transport as free as possible be-
tween herself and Great Britain, her best
market. She would have uncontrolled au-
thority over education and all the moral and
spiritual interests of her race; she would
have it also over law and order, over land
and agriculture, over conditions of labor and
industry, over the health and homes of her
people and over her own defense. She
would, in fact, within the shores of Ireland,
be free in every respect of national activity,
national expression and national develop-
ment.”

The defense of the British position is ab-
solutely convincing of the integrity and lib-
erality of the British offer, yet, at the same
time, the reply evinces a conciliatory spirit
that is willing to go the extreme limit in
further discussion to satisfy Irish doubts as
to the fullness and sincerity of the offer of
freedom of national life, with nothing lack-
ing to safeguard its enjoyment short of com-
plete separation from the British empire.

If in the opportunity that is offered Irish
leadership for renewed discussion to recon-
ciling conflicting viewpoints on the basis of
the rights already accorded, Ireland should
prove adamant in its rejection of the offer
and bring to a termination the existing
truce, she will invite a loss of the sympathy
of a large portion of the outside world
which has heretofore supported her claim
for a self-governing status.

SEEN ON THE SIDE

BY HENRY EDWARD WARNER

Good Morning!

Good morning, folks! And slept you well
last night? And has the magic spell
Of graying morn turned into gold.
Nature singing its story old.
Brought you good cheer? And has the sun
Found your Tomorrow well begun?
Good morning! And good fortune be
With all who share this day with me!

God grant me health, and you the same,
To play this never-ending game,
This merry-go-round of beasts and men,
Who toil, who sleep, who toil again!
And may each morning find you bright,
Sprinkling from some loom, restful night,
And may your burdens lift the while
Upon the impulse of a smile!

Charcoal Eph's Daily Thought.

“Dis hax worl’ got a heap o’ mean men
in it,” said Charcoal Eph, moodily.
“Dis doggone buttons o’ hit don’t take a mis-
er t’ steal a kid’s penny an’ lick him fo’ losin’
hit! Eat a banana. Mistah Jackson.”

Without pork, beans would never have been
known and Boston would have perished miser-
ably. Now comes one of erudition and de-
clares that beans are brain food. Hence, for
instance, literary culture, hence, for example,
Oliver Wendell Holmes; hence, doubtless, the
location of Harvard.

Waiter!—Bring us a pot of baked in-
stantly, for we always did like the darn
things!

Lagniappe.

Never offer proof to prejudice.
Any man would prefer trial by a jury of
his peers.

Raising an umbrella in the house is unlucky,
especially if you have just picked it up in
that same house.

Dental Note.

“I shall pull this tooth,” said the Dentist.
“Without the slightest pain.”
“Well, Doc, you done it,” said the patient,
holding his jaw. “I don’t reckon it hurt you
a darned bit!”

Fashions.

“It used to be,” said Smithers, “that when
a woman had nothing at all to wear she
couldn’t go out.”
“Yeah, what’s the rest of it?” languidly
asked Jones.
“Well, she’d be right in style now, wouldn’t
she?”

Histrionics and Her Fruit.

There are seven kinds of eggs, but one
kind’s a drug on the market now that nearly
everybody goes to the movies and never gets
a chance.

Up With the Times

By H. O. R.

Lloyd George tells the Irish about “The
American States, sovereign though they be,”
which is proof positive that he has not looked
up over since the eighteenth and nineteenth
amendments shot holes in our sovereignty.

Headline in our own T. D. says “Lamb is an
early bird,” the which is respectfully referred
to the ornithological editor for correct classi-
fication.

In voting to cut their own salaries, Rich-
mond musicians are selecting a tune that is
too classical to be really popular.

Frequency with which snakes in the fash-
ionable West End are being reported—oh,
make your own wheeze out of this one.

In their recent captures around Richmond,
the dry agents seem to have adopted for
their slogan, “A still a day will keep the boot-
leggers away.”

In the parlance of the ring, Virginia Dem-
ocrats should answer challenge of Republi-
cans for joining debates by telling them to go
and get a reputation.

The “whirlwind” campaign which the G. O.
P. is planning in Virginia is likely to calm
down to no more than a gentle political
zephyr in November.

Now that the Anti-Cigarette League has
come out in favor of coffin nails, cigars and
the reeking pipe for adults, we await with im-
patience announcement that the Anti-Saloon
League is working for the return of lager
and the festive cocktail.

From the size and number of stills captured
in Bath County, it seems that it is doing its
best to live up to its name, but substituting
moonshine for the usual liquid.

Spirit of Virginia Press

The Danville Register expresses the opin-
ion that newspapers are wasting a lot of
space discussing the Newberry case, and then
proceeds to waste more than a column in
discussion, which it winds up as follows: “We
trust that the Tennessee Senators will enjoy
their association with the furnished Newberry
and that none will shun him after voting to
give him a seat to which it is legally provable
he is not entitled. There is no room for
speculation as to what the Senate will do in this
case; it is already well known in advance.
Why waste time over it?”

The Newport News Press claims to have
made a discovery. It says: “American oil
men have left for Mexico to talk over the
restrictive laws of that country. Back to the
old plan of greasing their way?”

Says the Roanoke Times: “Time was when
the young man who drank wasn’t wanted.
Nowadays he is in eager demand—provided
he’ll let the boss in on the secret of where he
gets it.”

“As we understand the proposed changes in
the prohibition enforcement act,” says the
Bristol Herald-Courier, “a man’s house is his
castle unless he lives in an automobile.”

The Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch has fantasti-
cal views on many subjects. Here is one of
them: “Our idea of a mathematician is a man
who can figure discount and make it come
out the same way the bank does.”

The Northampton Times does not openly
claim to be a religious paper in the accepted
meaning of the words, but all the same it
says: “A home in which Jehovah is not wor-
shipped openly as well as privately and at
stated intervals, is not the safest place on
earth for either children or adults; mark our
words, it may be measurably safe, but is not
the safest; for the child who is reared and
the adult who lives, under influence exerted
by family worship, has in every circumstance
of life, at least two chances to one over the
individual who has been denied that bless-
ing.”

The Times-Dispatch Sunday Sermon

By J. A. Eubank.

Text: “O that I knew where I might find
Him! that I might come even to His seat....
Behold, I go forward, but He is not there; and
backward, but I cannot perceive Him; on the
left hand, where He doth work, but I
cannot behold Him; He hideth Himself on the
right hand, that I cannot see Him; but He
knoweth the way that I take; when He hath
tried me, I shall come forth as gold.”—Job
xxiii, 2, 5-10.

The Book of Job is one of the most en-
lightening and enlightening in the whole sacred
canon. It is valuable, because it discusses
theories in the light of ascertained facts. It
shows a grasp of scientific knowledge that no
other book in the Bible reflects. It is especial-
ly valuable to a seeker after truth, in that it
frankly confesses the limitation of knowledge
regarding the Supreme Creative Power opera-
tive in the universe.

Job was not afraid to make admissions,
which under the influence of the bigotry of
modern times would have relegated him to the
class of agnostics.

He believed in God, but his fidelity to the
cause of truth constrained him to testify that
his knowledge of Him was all compre-
hended in the word “Faith,” and in
his ascertaining of the operation of His laws
as reflected in the moral and physical uni-
verse.

The author of the Book of Job is unknown,
but it is generally agreed that the basis of
the book was an historical fact; that Job
was a man who underwent such severe trials
that they made a lasting impression upon his
age and the ages following.

The period when Job lived, to which his
personal story belongs, the scene of the
drama, is universally understood to be
the age of the patriarchs some two thou-
sand years before Christ.

Manifestly its purpose is to throw light
upon the world-wide problem of the mystery
of suffering in a world governed by an in-
telligence good in all of its manifestations in
relation to man.

The inclusion of the book in the sacred
canon by the Hebrew compilers is a tribute
to the depth and liberality of their thought.
In honest confession of the limitations of
his knowledge, Job frankly avowed that “thy
searching thou canst not find out God.” But
a triumphant faith enables him in the con-
fidence of a sustained hope to say: “But He
knoweth the way that I take; when He hath
tried me, I shall come forth as gold.”

Have we elsewhere in all the scriptures
a sublimer example of true faith based, not
upon dreams and visions, but upon such real
knowledge as is accessible to man for its
support? His was the faith, not of a blind
devotee to some man-made creed, but of one
who searched for truth and yielded himself
to its teachings.

Twentieth century people are rapidly out-
growing the primitive myth of fanciful poetry
of the story of the Garden of Eden, and the
portrait of God in the second chapter of
Genesis as a being who formed man out of
the dust of the ground as a child fashions
an image out of snow or clay. The Creator
is for modern men of thought and intellectual
honesty “a sleepless, active energy and will,
which yesterday, today and forever actuates
all things, as the human spirit actuates its
own body, so small and yet so inconceivably
complex.”

Twentieth century people are getting back
on the ground where Job stood, when he said,
“when He hath tried me, I shall come forth
as gold.”

In the light of the text, as to the mystery
of the Supreme Intelligence, how could Job
express such confidence in the benevolent
working of laws under whose operation he
suffered afflictions more than ordinarily
severe?

Job ordered his life aright under sound
ethical principles, and depended upon such
right-living as the best worship he could ren-
der his Creator.

Hear him: “If I have withheld the poor
from their desire, or have caused the eyes
of the widow to fail; or have eaten my morsel
myself alone; and if I have seen any perishing
because of want of clothing, or any poor with-
out covering; if his loins have not been warmed
by me; and if he were not warmed with the fleece
of my sheep; if I have lifted up my hand
against the fatherless, when I saw my help
in the gate; then let mine arm fall from my
shoulder blade, and mine arm be broken from
the bone.... If I have made gold my hope,
or have said to the fine gold, Thou
wast my confidence; if I rejoiced because my
wealth was great, and because mine hand had
gotten much.... This also were an iniquity
to be punished by the Judge; for I should
have denied the God that is above.”

Well, in this twentieth century, sound-
thinking men in the light of all the knowl-
edge they possess are generally agreed that
this kind of a life is about all that will fol-
low them into the portals of the tomb and
survive “the acid test,” so to speak, in the
world to come.

What we know more than this, is revealed
in Jesus of Nazareth, the supreme teacher
of religion, whose teachings, when the clouds
of paganism which have gathered around them
shall have been dispelled, but emphasize the
value of ordering life after the manner of
Job’s.

Health Queries by Dr. Brady

No Bacilli in Books—A friend who has been
in a tuberculosis sanatorium presented me
with several books which had been read by
different patients in the sanatorium. I placed
them in the sunshine outdoors and turned the
pages to sun them thoroughly over several
days. But I am afraid of having been se-
verely criticized for having even accepted them.
Must I burn the books?

MRS. J. G. M.

Answer—If the books were not visibly
soiled when you received them there is no
reason whatever for destroying them. Books
seldom carry infection. Your critic is a vic-
tim of phthisiophobia—hysterical or exag-
gerated fear of tuberculosis.

What to Eat for Constipation.—Please tell
me what to eat for the relief of chronic con-
stipation, and what not to eat. M. V. P.

Answer—Whole-wheat dishes of all kinds,
fresh fruit to begin breakfast each morning,
plenty of water with meals or between meals
as you prefer, raw cabbage (salads), turnips,
beets, cucumbers, celery, greens, potatoes
(with skins), lots of butter and other fats,
berries with seeds, brown rice, corn dishes of
all kinds, oatmeal, wheat bran. What not to
eat is of little importance.

Questions and Answers.

Hay Fever—Please inform me where and
when I may have test made to see what kind
of serum I need for hay fever. It begins
about August 20, and runs on till late Octo-
ber. (Mrs. P. J. O.)

Answer—Your own physician can make the
skin inoculation tests to determine which
pollen is responsible for your attacks, and
then administer to you the minute gradually in-
creasing doses of the curative pollen extract
to immunize you. If your doctor does not
treat such cases he can refer you to one who
does.

“EUROPE SINCE 1870” BRINGS HISTORY TO THE PRESENT DAY

Edward Raymond Turner Tells of the Rise and Fall of
German Militarism and Deals With the
Problems of Reconstruction.

“Europe Since 1870,” by Edward
Raymond Turner, Ph. D. (Doub-
leday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y.),
is an interpretative history of Europe
from the Franco-Prussian War to the
present time. It contains, therefore,
an account of the period properly
called “contemporary European his-
tory,” and is the latest authoritative
book dealing in a unified way with
European affairs from the rise to the
fall of German militarism. The text
includes a brief survey of recon-
struction and some of the more press-
ing economic, social, and political
problems. It is intended particularly
for college and university classes.

History to Professor Turner is im-
portant only when interpreted in
terms of life. The isolated fact is of
no concern to him. It is in this spirit
that he has written his present book
as the logical amplification of the
second part of his previous volume,
“Europe, 1789-1870.” Readers of his
older book credited him with having
made a real contribution. This new
book cannot but heighten his reputa-
tion as a careful scholar and a writer
of forceful, graphic history.

The book is well equipped with
maps. Thirty-six of them were pre-
pared for the text, furnishing ample
geographical information for the
book.

The author is professor of European
History in the University of Michigan
and is widely known for his careful
scholarship and for the writing of a
number of important articles and
books in his field.

CIVIL WAR IN WEST VIRGINIA.

By Winthrop D. Lane, R. W. Hue-
bach, New York.

Mr. Lane exposes the issues under-
lying the conflict in West Virginia;
the most important injunctions, the
issue over elections (particularly in
the last case, Wheeling Coal Com-
pany) against H. H. Young, the
anomalous status of deputy sheriffs,
the effects of unionization on the
price of coal. There are interviews
with leaders of varying opinion on
both sides and a sensational chapter
containing the documents alleged to
have been found on the body of Al-
bert C. Felts, of the Baldwin-Felts
Detective Agency, who was killed in
the battle of Matawan in May, 1920.

THE BELOVED WOMAN. By
Kathleen Norris. Doubleday, Page
& Co., Garden City, N. Y.

This story mirrors the making of
a glorious woman, charming, pet-
ted, plastic young Norma Sheridan
is suddenly transplanted from the
shabby, but happy flat of her Aunt
Kate and her cousins, Nora and
Wolf, to the home of old Mrs. Mel-
rose, head of one of the richest and
most aristocratic of New York’s old
families. Accepted as a relative, fete-
d and gown-like a young heiress,
Norma drifts the ob-
served way, becomes infatuated with
Christopher, suave, brilliant and dis-
tinguished man of the world, Mrs.
Melrose’s son-in-law, and almost for-
gets Aunt Kate and the world of
steering values that she had left. The
death of Mrs. Melrose and her daugh-
ter’s disclosure to Norma that she is
really the heiress of the Melrose
millions and free to marry Christo-
pher. But, but, but, she is a self-
denying, the artificiality of her exten-
sive and finds in the love of her

foster cousin, Wolf, life’s truest
values.

“The Beloved Woman” is Mrs.
Norris’ twelfth novel. Among these
“Mother,” “Sister” and “Harriet and
the Piper,” are most widely known
and have placed their author far to-
ward the top of the list of best sell-
ers. For the past few years Mrs.
Norris and her author husband have
been living in California on a prairie
ranch, which they find an attractive
environment for literary work. Cali-
fornia is home to Mrs. Norris, for it
was in San Francisco that she start-
ed her literary career on the edi-
torial staff of a newspaper.

A MAN’S GAME. By John Brent.
The Century Company, New York.

“A Man’s Game” is a man’s story—
the kind that keeps his bedside-light
burning on until dawn shades it. It’s
the only way he will get hold of it
long enough to read it, for it is the
port of man’s book the ladies—
good ladies—must not go to bed
with angelic obstinacy all evening
while he sits with perturbed per-
spectives and wonders why she can’t
stick to her Ladies’ Home Journal
and let him have the book he brought
home. For it is a rousing tale of
intrigue, finance and love, revolution,
plot and counterplot.

Its locale is easily recognizable as
a country to the south of us which
has received much free headline
newspaper publicity of late years, and
Americans who plot and carry
through a revolution there are char-
acters of a sort not altogether strange
to those who have followed develop-
ments in—let us say, Mexico, for
that is where these happenings take
place.

Its author is anonymous—or rather
pseudonymous—and the Century Com-
pany has no hesitation in saying that
“John Brent” is a man of the widest
international experience as an ob-
server of political events. His usual
writings are of a more sober sort,
and his plunge into fiction is a self-
indulgence, which he means to keep
to himself.

That he had a good time over it,
he cannot conceal, for the tramping
and clatter of cowboys and caballeros,
the secret meetings of lovers in foun-
tain-splashed patios, the poker games
behind locked doors in the bank, in
which the stakes were more than
the chips or that of which they were
wagering, and the these more than
that of “poker-sense”—all these
things, the author has drawn with
unmistakable gusto which is a stimu-
lating pleasure to the reader, he he
“T. R. M.” or his wife.

Readers will be intrigued to guess
whether Aklom, the strange human
spider who sits at the center of this
beautifully made web, even remotely
presents a real character. He it is
who is the “angel,” the brains and the
capital of this enterprise to put rail-
roads and concessions within the
power of Americans by upsetting the
government. The Mesallians were
ignorant enough to think they pre-
ferred. Have we here retrospect or
prophecy? Or only a good story?